John McDowell

Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, N°. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1504.] PHILADELPHIA: WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 5, 1797. [VOLUME XII.

For SAVANNAH,

The Ship

Swift Packet,

NOW lying at Wilcock's wharf; a regular trader, and well accommodated for passengers—will sail on Saturday, 8th inst. For freight or passage, apply to the master on board, or

N. & J. Frazier,

No. 96, South Front-street.

Who have for sale, received by the said ship, Prime Rice in whole and half tierces.

July 1. dtf

For Hamburgh,

THE SHIP

PENNSYLVANIA,

DAVID WILLIAMSON, Master,

LYING at Willing's wharf—she is now ready to take in, and will sail in 10 days. For terms of freight or passage, apply to

Gurney & Smith.

June 28. §1

For Sale,

The fine and remarkably fast sailing Schooner

Virginia and Philadelphia Packet,

Burthen about 100 tons. For terms apply to

Ross & Simson.

June 12. dtf

The Shareholders

Of the Pennsylvania Population Company,

ARE requested to meet at the Company's Office, No 53, North Fourth Street, on Saturday the 15th inst. at 12 o'clock.

By order of the Board,

SOLOMON MARACHE, Sec'ry.

July 1. §16t.

Bank of North America.

July 1, 1797.

At a meeting of the Directors this day, a dividend of SIX PER CENT. was declared for the last half year, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their representatives, at any time after the 10th inst.

July 1. d2w.

A Coachee and Chair,

For hire, or sale, without horses—the harness compleat.

Enquire at No. 203, Arch Street.

July 1. 2t.

George Dobson,

No. 25 South Third-Street,

HAS imported per ships William Penn, Star, and Diana, from London,

5-4 Super London Chintz, elegant patterns,

Ginghams, Muslinetts and Dimities.

Fashionable Waistcoating, newest patterns.

Ribbands well assorted, in small trunks.

4-4 5-4 and 6-4 India and British Book-muslins.

Fancy Cloaths and Cassimers.

The whole to be disposed of cheap for Cash or approved Notes of a short date.

June 14, '97. d.tf.

For Sale,

The cargo of the brig Enterprize, Captain Langdon from Bourdeaux, now landing at Morton's wharf,

CONSISTING OF

524 hhds. of Claret
217 cases of ditto
100 cases of Sweet Oil
110 pipes London proof
10 pipes of Holland proof } BRANDY.

Entitled to drawback.

Apply to

Wharton & Lewis,

No. 115, South Front St.

Said Brig,

WILL take a FREIGHT for the West-Indies or Europe, sails fast, burthen about fifteen hundred barrels, is in complete order, and will be ready to receive a cargo in a few days

Apply as above.

May 24 §

Health-Office, Philadelphia, 7th June, 1797.

THE *Board of Health* offer to rent out the NEW CITY HOSPITAL, usually called The *Wigwam.*

It may be occupied as a Tavern, for which there are excellent accommodations. The person taking it must be capable and willing to act in the capacity of a Steward; in case a contageous disease in the city, should at any time render it necessary to make use of the premises as a Hospital. It cannot therefore be let for any limited time—and the red painted frame building is to be reserved. *Proposals* in writing will be received at this office until the 4th of July, stating what rent will be allowed under the foregoing circumstances. None need apply without being able to produce the best recommendations. *JOHN MILLER, Jun.*

June 27 §7t] Chairman of the Board of Health.

An assortment of Russia Cordage,

AMONGST which are three cables, one of 12, one of 10 1-2, and the other 7 1-2 inches, and each 120 fathoms long

Boston Sail Duck, No's. 1, 2, 3, and 4
Bourbon Cotton, of a very superior quality
Ditto Coffee in bags
Isle of France Indigo
A few bales well assorted India Muslins
Spermaceti Oil
Ditto Candles
Boston Beef, prime and mess
Codfish in hogsheads and tierces
Ditto in quintals
Mackarel in barrels
Herrings in ditto
4th proof Brandy, and
A few kegs of Lard

ALSO,

Just landing from on board the Active, from Hamburgh,

10 by 12, 8 by 10, and 9 by 12 German Window Glass, and a few boxes assorted Dutch Glass Ware, for sale by

Joseph Anthony & Co.

June 27 10t

For Sale,

THE time of a Mulatto Man, who has about 6 years to serve, understands the care of Horses, and is a good waiter.

Inquire of the Printer.

June 26. §1w

Best English Crown Window Glass.

A well assorted Invoice of the best English Crown Window Glass, of the following sizes:

10 by 8
11 by 9
12 by 10
14 by 10
16 by 12
19 by 14 } 212 BOXES.

Likewise fresh Rice, high proof Brandy, best mess Beef, in half barrels.

Sail Cloth, No. 1. to 8.

Sherry Wine.

A few hundred weight of excellent Dutch Pistol and Rifle Gun Powder—and,

Thirty Boxes Chocolate.

For Sale by,

Samuel Breck, Jun.

No. 89, South Third-street.

June 21. co10t.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having sent by the ship Nancy, Capt. Perry, the following certificates of the United States bank stock, to wit:

No. 26,005, to 26,014, inclusive, for three shares each—and the said vessel having been captured on her intended voyage to England, which will most probably occasion the loss of the said certificates, gives this public notice,

That he shall apply at the proper offices for a renewal of them, and that means have been taken to prevent any improper transfer.

Henry Philips,

No. 112, South Front-street.

June 1. 3aw6w

Received by the Indostan,

From Madras,

A SMALL invoice consisting of the following Coast Goods, viz.

Blue Cloths
Long Cloths, 14 punjums
Do. do. fine
Madrass Handkerchiefs, and
Book Muslins

WILLING & FRANCIS.

March 27. 3aw

A Quantity of Brandy,

FIRST & 2d proof,
Gin, of 4th proof, in pipes
Jamaica Spirits, 4th proof, in Uhds
Old Hock, in cases of 40 dozen each
Glass Tumblers, in pints and half-pints
Window Glass, in boxes, of different sizes
Hazlenuts, in sacks
Whiting
Copperas
White Lead
& Spanish Brown } in hhds

For Sale by

PETER BLIGHT.

January 4 §.

Ross & Simson,

Have for Sale,

A QUANTITY OF PRIME

St. Domingo Cotton,

Superior Old Lisbon Wine in Pipes

Excellent India Market

Teneriffe Wine,

In Madeira Casks

A few Quarter Chests best Fresh Hyson and Hyson Skin } TEAS

Muscovado Sugars in Hogsheads, and

Coffee in Tierces

March 7. ||tf

Erskine's View of the War.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By ROBERT CAMPBELL & Co.

No 40 South Second street,

[Price 31 Cents]

A View of the Causes and Consequences of the present War with France.

By the Honorable THOMAS ERSKINE.

May 15 §

GABRIEL DECOMBAZ,

BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,

Begs leave to inform the public that he has removed his Shop to No. 32, South Third street,

AND HAS JUST PUBLISHED,

(Neatly bound and lettered, price 2 dols. 25 cts.)

The Adventures of Telemachus.

French and English, 2 vols. 12mo.

AMONG the books which daily fall into the hands of the youth of both sexes, none have a higher claim to their attention than Telemachus. The most interesting lessons are here conveyed in the vehicle of an interesting Poem, replete with the finest touches of the true pathetic, and embellished with all the graces of a beautiful style. The fatal effects of indulging the passions are exemplified in the most striking manner; and the happiness attending innocence and virtue painted in the liveliest colours. Whatever can incite to virtue or deter from vice; whatever can enlighten the understanding, charm the imagination, and improve the heart, is to be found in this interesting work.

THE NAVAL GAZETTEER;

Being a complete Geographical Dictionary, containing a full and accurate account, alphabetically arranged, of all the countries and islands in the known world; showing their latitude, soundings, and stations for anchorage; with a particular description of the several Bays, Capes, Channels, Coves, Creeks, Currents, Gulfs, Harbours, Havens, Lakes, Oceans, Races, Rivers, Roads, Rocks, Sands, Shoals, Sounds, Straits, Tides, Variation of the Compass &c. Together with a particular relation of the shape and appearance at sea, of the several Headlands, Isthmuses, Peninsulas, Points, Promontories, and whatever is of use or importance to the Master, Pilot, Commander, or Seaman of any ship or vessel, in navigating the watery element.

Also Comprehending

Ample Directions for sailing into or out of the different Ports, Straits, and Harbours of the four quarters of the world; and for avoiding dangers on the various and extended coasts; in which more than twelve thousand distinct names of places, are treated of and explained. With a correct set of Charts, 2 vols. 8vo. price 6 dols.

By the Rev. JOHN MALHAM,

☞ This has been pronounced the most useful and the cheapest book published in America.

June 21. dtf.

The Commissioners

FOR carrying into effect the sixth article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, concluded between his Britannic majesty and the United States of America, on the 19th day of November, 1794, having this day constituted their Board, pursuant and agreeably to the said treaty, do hereby give notice, that they are ready to proceed to business accordingly; and they desire that all claims under the said article (which so far as the same describes the cases thereby provided for, is hereunto annexed) may be lodged with their Secretary without delay.

They further desire that all such claims may not only state in what manner the several cases come within the description of the said article, but also specially set forth the nature of the evidence by which the claimants respectively undertake to substantiate the same.

Extract from the said article,

"Whereas it is alledged by divers British merchants, and others his majesty's subjects, that debts to a considerable amount, which were bona fide contracted, before the peace, still remain owing to them by citizens or inhabitants of the United States; and that by the operation of various lawful impediments, since the peace, not only the full recovery of the said debts has been delayed, but also the value and security thereof have been in several instances impaired and lessened, so that by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, the British creditors cannot now obtain and actually have and receive full and adequate compensation for the losses and damages which they have thereby sustained: It is agreed that in all such cases where full compensation for such losses and damages cannot for whatever reason be actually obtained, had and received by the said creditors in the ordinary course of justice, the United States will make full and complete compensation for the same to the said creditors: but it is distinctly understood, that this provision is to extend to such losses only as have been occasioned by the lawful impediments aforesaid, and is not to extend to losses occasioned by such insolvency of the debtors or other causes, as would equally have operated to produce such loss, if the said impediments had not existed; nor to such losses or damages as have been occasioned by the manifest delay, or negligence, or wilful omission of the claimant."

By order of the Board,

GRIFFITH EVANS,

Secretary.

Philadelphia, Commissioners' Office, No. 3 south Sixth-street, May 29, 1797. J 6—§1m

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, General Agent for assisting British creditors, and such particular agents as they may specially authorize, in prosecuting their claims before the commissioners for carrying into effect the sixth article of the *Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America,* hereby gives notice that he has opened his office at his house the south east corner of Chesnut and fifth streets, Philadelphia, where he is ready to receive all claims or instructions for claims with the vouchers and documents thereof, for the purpose of bringing forward the same agreeably to the rules and orders which the board may think proper to prescribe.

And as it will be for the interest of all concerned, that the several claims be so stated, and supported, as to prevent the delay which would arise from the necessity of obtaining further information, or additional materials, from persons residing at a distance, the general agent thinks it his duty to add, (for the direction chiefly of those, who, not having employed particular agents, may leave the prosecution of their claims to his charge and management) that all such claims ought in particular to set forth—

1st. The proper description and situation of the creditor or claimant, and original debtor, respectively.

2d. The date or nature of the original contract or debt.

3d. When, in what manner, and to what extent, the creditor or claimant was prevented or impeded, by the provision, operation or defect of law, the decisions and practice of courts, or restraint of execution, from recovering payment of the debt in question.

4th The loss and damage incurred or sustained, in consequence of such impediments, whether the same may have arisen from the insolvency, change of situation, or death of the debtor, the loss of legal remedy from lapse of time, or other causes impairing the value and security of the debt, which would not have so operated if such impediments had not existed.

And 5th The particular grounds and reasons on which the claimant maintains, in the terms of the treaty, that "by the ordinary course of judicial proings, the creditor cannot now obtain and actually have and receive full and adequate compensation" for the losses and damages so sustained.

The general agent thinks it his duty further to suggest that the several claims ought to be accompanied and supported by the affidavits of the claimants duly sworn and regularly attested, both as to the existence of the debts claimed, and such other circumstances as may be within their own knowledge respectively. And wherever the claimants in stating the nature of their evidence (which must in every instance be the best of which the case is capable) have occasion to refer to the testimony of witnesses, it will be proper to apprise the general agent of the names and places of residence of such witnesses and the facts to be established by their testimony.

Wm. Moore Smith.

Philadelphia, June 8th, 1797. d1m

John Miller, jun. & Co.

Have received per the India, Ashmead, from Calcutta,

A well assorted small Invoice of

Gurrahs
Baftas
Cossaes
Calicoes
Bengal Stripes

Laid in remarkably low, which they will sell for cash or short credit on very advantageous terms.

June 5. 2wfr14t

Musical Instrument Manufactory,

No. 167, Arch-Street.

HARPER, harpsichord, grand, portable grand, side-board, pier table and square piano forte maker from London, returns thanks to his friends and the public, for their liberal encouragement, and hopes that by his assiduity and attention to every branch of his business, to merit a continuance of their favors. Piano fortes made on the newest and most approved plans, with pedals, patent, swell, and French harp stop, which he flatters himself will be found on trial by unprejudiced judges, to be equal if not superior to any imported, and twenty per cent cheaper. Any instrument purchased of him, if not approved of in twelve months, he will exchange.

N. B. All kinds of Musical instruments made, tuned, and repaired with the greatest accuracy, dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms, for ready money only.

Second hand Piano Fortes taken in exchange.

May 20. &c1m.

Public Sale of Teneriffe Wine.

On THURSDAY next, the 6th of July, at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the old Sill House Stores in Stamper alley, below Pine street, leading from Second to Third streets, will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, for approved notes,

A quantity of best old Teneriffe Wine,

In pipes, hhds. and quarter casks, the whole of which is entitled to drawback, being sold to close a consignment.

The terms are, any quantity less than ten pipes 60 days; exceeding that quantity, 90 days.

The Wine not to be removed till the notes are delivered and approved.

Footman & Co. Auct'rs.

June 30. dt6th

FOR SALE,

The following Valuable Property.

A VACANT Lot, situated on the east side of Third-street, between Shippen and Plumb-streets, twenty one feet front by one hundred feet deep.

A frame Tenement fifteen feet by nineteen feet, on the north side of Shippen-street between Third and Fourth-streets; the lot is one hundred feet deep, it is paved before the door, and great improvements are making in the street—the above is clear of ground rent and every other incumbrance—the house lets for thirty seven pounds ten shillings per annum.

A frame Tenement eleven by sixteen feet, on the west side of Fifth-street, between Shippen and Plumb-streets; the lot is ninety six feet deep, clear of every incumbrance except a ground-rent of one hundred and ten shillings per annum; the house lets for thirty pounds per annum.

ALSO,

A pair of dark brown Carriage Horses, one of which is an excellent Saddle Horse.

For further particulars inquire of

Samuel R. Franklin,

No. 100, Lombard-street, corner of Fourth st.

N. B. The above property will be sold for part cash and part dry goods.

June 30. 3aw4w

For Sale,

THE time of a smart, active Negro Boy, who has about sixteen years to serve.

Apply to the Printer.

June 30. §5t

The Commissioners

FOR carrying into effect the TWENTY-FIRST Article of the Treaty of Friendship, Limits, and Navigation, between His Catholic Majesty and the United States of America, hereby give information to all Persons therein concerned,—That, in order to terminate all differences, on account of the losses sustained by the Citizens of the United States, in consequence of their Vessels and Cargoes having been taken by the Subjects of His Catholic Majesty, during the late War between Spain and France, that they are ready to receive (at their Office, between the hours of ten and one o'clock, daily) all complaints and applications, authorized by the said Article, during EIGHTEEN MONTHS from the day of the date hereof, and that they have power to examine all such persons as come before them, on oath or affirmation, touching the complaints in question, and also to receive in evidence, all written testimony, authenticated in such manner as they shall think proper to require or admit.

By Order of the Commissioners,

PETER LOHRA,

Secretary.

Commissioners Office, No. 109, Mulberry-street, Philadelphia, May 17th, 1797.

20—§4w

COLUMBIA HOUSE

Boarding School for young Ladies.

MRS. GROOMBRIDGE with much pleasure and respect, returns her sincere acknowledgement for the liberal encouragement she has received during four years residence in Philadelphia; and assures her friends and the public, so far from intending to decline her school, she has made a superior arrangement for the more convenient accommodation of her scholars.—Every branch of useful and polite education is particularly attended to by Mrs. Groombridge and masters excelling in their respective professions.

Corner of Spruce and Eleventh Streets.

June 5th, 1797. §1mstf

The situation is perfectly healthy; and made more agreeable by an extensive garden and lot of ground adjoining the house.

Household Furniture.

NOW selling by private sale, No. 17 Dock-street—consisting of chairs, tables, looking-glasses, bureaus, hand and fire irons, bedsteads, feather-beds carpets, bedding, window curtains, bed and table linen, kitchen furniture, &c. The whole in good order, and has only been a few months in use.

The sale to continue daily 'till the whole is sold.

June 2 §

Nathaniel Lewis & Son,

Have for sale at their store, No. 70, adjoining George Latimer & Son, Pine-street Wharf,

A Quantity of

Madeira Wines

In pipes and half pipes

adeira Walnuts and Citron, lately imported in the schooner Sincerity, Capt. Copia

Also,

25 Puncheons, second and third proof, *West-India Rum,* and a few Pipes of Brandy

They have constantly on hand and for sale, French Burr and Country *Mill Stones* of various sizes, and a general assortment of *Boulting Cloths* of the best quality, both American and Foreign manufacture. The former having proved, from several years experience of a number of millers in different parts of the United States at least equal, and in many instances superior to the European Cloths, we hope the manufacturer, Robert Dawson, will meet with liberal encouragement in this important and useful undertaking. He has obtained a patent and exclusive right of making and vending *Boulting Cloths* on his improved plan for a number of years, and they are sold only by himself in Lancaster, state of Pennsylvania, and by the subscribers in Philadelphia.

June 14 d

For Sale,

A pair of very handsome

Bay Horses,

Near sixteen hands high, well broke, and perfectly gentle. Enquire at Mr. Kelson's stables, Church-alley.

Also, for Sale,

A Chariot and plated Harness.

June 31. d10p

FOR SALE,

By Simon Walker,

No. 122, SOUTH FOURTH-STREET,

GOLD and silver Watches
Shot, common and patent
Tin Plates, Sheet Iron
Bar and sheet Lead
Copper sheets and bottoms
Taunton Ale
Ravens Duck
Hats in cases
Wool Cards
Claret Wine and Porter Bottles in hampers.

July 1. co1w

Just Received,

From Batavia (via Providence)

170 Sacks of Java Coffee of first quality
200 half sacks do. do.
A few Boxes of Spices, consisting of Nutmegs, Cloves and mace

For sale by

WILLINGS & FRANCIS,

Penn-street.

may 30 dtf

Now Landing,

At Pratt's wharf,

FROM on board the ship Thomas Chalkley, Capt. Raser, from Bourdeaux,

CLARET in casks
Ditto in cases
White Wine Vinegar
Red Skins in boxes

For Sale by

Rundle & Leech.

May 15 §

WINDOW GLASS,

Of Superior Quality, and cheaper than any other in the City—

OF VARIOUS SIZES,

From 8 by 6 to 19 by 14,

By the single Box or Quantity, may be had at the Store of the Subscribers, corner of Arch and Front-street.

James C. & Samuel W. Fisher.

Philadelphia, June 9, 1797. §1wmwstf

To be Sold,

A large and convenient

Three Story Brick House;

SITUATE at the north-east corner of Arch and Fourth-streets. It contains eighteen rooms—and is in every respect well finished. For particulars enquire of

M. Keppele,

No. 138, Chesnut-street.

May 31. §

Just Imported,

In the ship Rebecca, from St. Croix,

Prime Sugar and Rum
40,000 wt. of Windward Island Coffee
A quantity of choice Madeira Wine.

James Yard,

South side Walnut street Wharf.

June 27. d6t

ELEGANT NEW FURNITURE

NOW Selling off Cheap, Consisting of Side-boards, commode, front, and sash corner card tables, circular and square do. circular and square bureaus, desks and chairs of the very newest fashion, bedsteads, and two very complete secretaries, and book-cases. The above articles may be had on advantageous terms, as the owner is about declining the business. Persons wishing to purchase are desired to apply immediately, in Second a few doors above Walnut Street, directly opposite the city tavern.

June 27. *d3t.

Will be Landed,

From on board the ship Active, Capt. BLAIR, from Hamburgh,

20 bales white Russia clean Hemp
2 casks Clover Seed

For Sale by

Thomas Herman Leuffer,

North Fifth street, No. 34.

June 26. §

Dispute between the United States and France.

This day is published, by THOMAS BRADFORD, No. 8, South Front street, price 2/4,

OBSERVATIONS on the dispute between the United States and France, addressed by ROBERT GOODLOE HARPER, of South Carolina, to his constituents. June 26—§6t

For Sale,

That well known place, called VANDEGRIFT'S FERRY,

ON Neshaminy creek, 18 miles from Philadelphia, on the New York post road, containing 74 acres and 94 perches. Upon the premises are a large two story stone house occupied as a tvern, and a good one story stone kitchen, a large frame stable with a good threshing floor, and some out buildings—also a well of good water, and an excellent ice House. On this place is a most elegant situation for a gentleman's seat, commanding a view of the Neshaminy to its junction with the Delaware, and thence across to the Jersey shore. It has the privilege of one half the toll received from the bridge.

For terms apply to the Subscriber,

MORDECAI LEWIS.

May 24. 2tawtf.

This Day is Published,

BY Messrs. Dobson, Carey, Campbell, Rice, and the other Bookfellers,

price One Dollar and twenty-five cents,

Elegantly printed on Wove paper, and Hot-pressed,

By John Thompson,

A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF

The Constitutions

Of the several States with each other, and with that of the United States: exhibiting in Tables, the prominent features of each Constitution, and classing together their most important provisions, under the several heads of administration; with Notes and Observations.

By WILLIAM SMITH,

Of South-Carolina,

L. L. D. and member of the Congress of the United States.

Dedicated to the People of the United States.

N. B. A few Copies printed on an inferior paper, at 3-4ths of a dollar.

February 6 mwf

LAWS
OF THE UNITED STATES.

Published by Authority.

FIFTH CONGRESS
OF THE UNITED STATES.

AT THE FIRST SESSION,
Begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on Monday, the fifteenth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven.

An act providing a Naval Armament.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby empowered should he deem it expedient to cause the Frigates United States, Constitution, and Constellation, to be manned and employed.

And be it further enacted, That there shall be employed on board each of the ships of forty-four guns, one captain, four lieutenants, two lieutenants of marines, one chaplain, one surgeon, and two surgeons mates; and in the ship of 36 guns, one captain, three lieutenants, one lieutenant of marines, one surgeon, and one surgeons mate.

And be it further enacted, That there shall be employed in each of the said ships, the following warrant officers, who shall be appointed by the President of the United States, to wit: one sailing master, one purser, one boatswain, one gunner, one sail-maker, one carpenter. and eight midshipmen; and the following petty officers, who shall be appointed by the captains of the ships respectively, in which they are to be employed, viz. two masters mates, one captains clerk, two boatswains mates, one cockswain, one sail-makers mate, two gunners mates, one yeoman of the gun-room, nine quarter gunners, (and for the two large ships two additional quarter gunners) two carpenters mates, one armourer, one steward one cooper, one master at arms, and one cook.

And be it further enacted, that the crews of each of the ships of forty-four guns, shall consist of one hundred and fifty seamen, one hundred and three midshipmen and ordinary seamen, three serjeants, two corporals, one drum, one fife, and fifty marines; and that the crew of the ship of thirty-six guns shall consist of one hundred and thirty able seamen and midshipmen; ninety ordinary seamen, two serjeants, two corporals, one drum, one fife, and forty marines, over and above the officers herein before mentioned.

And be it further enacted, That the pay and subsistence of the respective commissioned and warrant officers, be as follows: A captain, seventy-five dollars per month, and six rations per day, a lieutenant, forty dollars per month, and six rations per day; a lieutenant of marines, thirty dollars per month, and two rations per day; a chaplain, forty dollars per month, and two rations per day; a sailing master forty dollars per month and two rations per day: a surgeon, fifty dollars per month, and two rations per day; a surgeons mate thirty dollars per month, and two rations per day; a purser, forty dollars per month, and two rations per day; a boatswain, twenty dollars per month, and two rations per day; a gunner, twenty dollars per month, and two rations per day; a sail-maker, twenty dollars per month, and two rations per day; a carpenter, twenty dollars per month, and two rations per day.

And be it further enacted, That the pay to be allowed to the petty officers, midshipmen, seamen, ordinary seamen and marines, shall be fixed by the President of the United States: *Provided*, That the whole sum to be given for the whole pay aforesaid, shall not exceed fifteen thousand dollars per month, and that each of the said persons shall be entitled to one ration per day.

And be it further enacted, That the ration shall consist of as follows: Sunday, one pound of bread, one pound and an half of beef, and half a pint of rice: Monday, one pound of bread, one pound of pork, half a pint of pease or beans, and four ounces of cheese: Tuesday, one pound of bread, one pound and an half of beef, and one pound of potatoes, or turnips and pudding: Wednesday, one pound of bread, two ounces of butter, or in lieu thereof six ounces of molasses, four ounces of cheese, and half a pint of rice: Thursday, one pound of bread, one pound of pork, and half a pint of pease or beans: Friday, one pound of bread, one pound of salt fish, two ounces of butter, or one gill of oil, and one pound of potatoes: Saturday, one pound of bread, one pound of pork, half a pint of pease or beans, and four ounces of cheese; and there shall also be allowed one half pint of distilled spirits per day, or in lieu thereof one quart of beer per day, to each ration.

And be it further enacted, That the officers, non-commissioned officers, seamen, and marines, belonging to the navy of the United States, shall be governed by the rules for the regulation of the navy heretofore established by the resolution of Congress of the twenty-eighth of November, one thousand, seven hundred and seventy-five, as far as the same may be applicable to the Constitution and laws of the United States, or by such rules and articles as may hereafter be established.

And be it further enacted, That the appointment of the officers to the frigates may be made by the President alone in the recess of the Senate; and their commissions, if so appointed, shall continue in force till the advice and consent of the Senate can be had thereupon at their next meeting which may happen thereafter.

And be it further enacted, That the seamen and marines shall not be engaged to serve on board the frigates, for a period exceeding one year; but the President may discharge the same sooner if in his judgment their services may be dispensed with.

And be it further enacted, That if any officer, non-commissioned officer, marine or seamen belonging to the navy of the United States, shall be wounded or disabled, while in the line of his duty in public service, he shall be placed on the list of the invalids of the United States, at such rate of pay, and under such regulations as shall be directed by the President of the United States: *Provided always*. That the rate of compensation to be allowed for such wounds or disabilities to a commissioned or warrant officer shall never exceed for the highest disability half the monthly pay of such officer at the time of his being so disabled or wounded; and that the rate of compensation to non-commissioned officers, marines and seamen, shall never exceed five dollars per month: *And provided also*, That all inferior disabilities shall entitle the person so disabled to receive an allowance proportionate to the highest disability.

And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized, if circumstances should hereafter arise, which in his opinion may render it expedient to increase the strength of the several revenue cutters, so that the number of men employed do not exceed thirty marines and seamen to each cutter; and cause the said revenue cutters to be employed to defend the seacoast, and repel any hostility to their vessels and commerce, within their jurisdiction, having due regard to the duty of the said cutters, in the protection of the revenue.

And be it further enacted, That the compensations established by the first section of the act passed on the sixth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, entitled "an Act making further provision relative to the revenue cutters" be, and the same is hereby continued and confirmed, on the terms and conditions of the said act, to the mariners and marines, who are or may be employed as aforesaid.

And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue in force for the term of one year, and from thence to the end of the then next session of Congress and no longer.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
THOMAS JEFFERSON,
Vice-President of the United States,—and President of the Senate.
Approved July 1, 1797.
JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.
Deposited among the Rolls in the Office of the Department of State.
TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of State.

An Act directing the appointment of Agents, in relation to the sixth article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, between the United States and Great-Britain.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and hereby is authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint a proper person to act in behalf of the United States, under the direction of the Attorney-general, in relation to such claims as may be made against the United States, before the Commissioners appointed to carry into effect the sixth article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, between the United States of America and his Britannic majesty. And it shall be the duty of the Attorney-general, to counsel such Agent, and to attend before the said Commissioners, whenever any questions of law, or fact, to be determined by them, shall render his assistance necessary.

Section 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Attorney-general be, and is hereby authorised to employ such agents, in different parts of the United States, as the business before the said Commissioners, in his opinion, shall make necessary, to be paid according to their services, at such rate as the President of the United States shall direct.

Section 3. *And be it further enacted*, That during the continuance of the service to be performed under this act, the Attorney-general shall be entitled to an additional compensation of six hundred dollars per annum, and the person hereby directed to be appointed, to a compensation at the rate of two thousand dollars per annum.

Section 4. *And be it further enacted*, That for enabling the President of the United States, to defray the expenses to be incurred under, and by this act, a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars be, and hereby is appropriated, to be paid out of any monies not otherwise appropriated.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
THOS. JEFFERSON,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
Approved, June 30th, 1797:
JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.
Deposited among the Rolls in the Office of the Department of State.
TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of State.

An Act to ascertain the time for the next meeting of Congress, and to repeal the Act heretofore passed for that purpose.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That after the end of the present session, the next meeting of Congress shall be on the second Monday of November in the present year.

And be it further enacted, that the act intituled "An act to alter the time for the next meeting of Congress," passed on the third day of March last, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
THOMAS JEFFERSON,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
Approved, July 1, 1797:
JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.
Deposited among the Rolls in the Office of the Department of State.
TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary af State.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

SATURDAY, JULY.

Mr. N. FREEMAN obtained leave of obsence for the remainder of the session.

Mr. REED reported the bill fixing the time of the next meeting of Congress, which was accordingly signed by the Speaker.

Mr. BROOKES thought the present naturalization law allowed foreigners too soon to become citizens of the United States: he wished the law therefore to be revised, and proposed the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare and report a bill to amend the act establishing an uniform rule of naturalization. Ordered to lie on the table.

The bill for continuing process in the circuit court in the state of North Carolina, was read the third time; and was about to be passed, when the question on passing was about to be taken;

Mr. J. WILLIAMS wished to know what was the cause of the neglect of the Circuit Court Judges, which gave occasion for this bill.

Mr. BLOUNT said, that he had received a letter from Georgetown, South Carolina, informing him, that the cause of the omission was that Judge Chase's *horse had tired*.

The bill was passed.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill for continuing in force several acts and parts of acts, were taken up, one of them negatived, and another amended. The Senate afterwards sent the bill down with the amendments concurred in.

The House then took up the amendments reported by the committee of the whole to the bill laying a stamp tax, when the amendment being under consideration, imposing a tax of *twenty dollars* (instead of *twenty cents*, as stated in our paper of Saturday) on certificates of Naturalization.

Mr. SWANWICK said, this tax would operate, in some degree, as a poll tax, and he thought 20 dollars too considerable a sum for this purpose.

Mr. W. SMITH said the sum could not be altered but by recommitting the bill.

Mr. GALLATIN believed the sum might be decreased, though it could not be increased in the House.

The SPEAKER confirmed the opinion that it would be in order to lessen the sum.

Mr. SWANWICK, then moved that the twenty dollars be reduced to four. In a subsequent part of the bill, four dollars were charged as a stamp upon any letters patent, and if this were thought sufficient for a thing of this kind which probably proved very lucrative to the party, he tho't it would be quite enough for a foreigner ro pay, when he took upon himself all the rights of a citizen. This tax might operate upon persons who might not have twenty dollars in the world. When they spoke the other day on the subject of rich monied corporations, it was hoped they should be moderate in the tax imposed upon them; he trusted they should not be less so when the poor emigrant was concerned.

Mr. SEWALL hoped the amendment would not be made. Every foreigner who came to this country, had a full opportunity of getting a living without enjoying the rights of a citizen; and he knew not why he should become a citizen, if he did not think the privilege worth 20 dollars, and was willing to pay it.

Mr. GORDON gave it as a reason for not diminishing this sum, that foreigners might live here five years, without being obliged to serve any public offices, such as constable, &c.

Mr. BROOKES did not think the sum excessive. He would not have the right of citizenship made too common. He had no objection to the admitting of foreigners into this country, but there were foreigners came here, fugitives from justice, and others, who never would be of any advantage to any country. These, for the small sum of 20 dollars, might become citizens—he would not have them admitted for less, as it would be necessary to have some security for the attachment of persons to the government of this country; and such men as would be of advantage to the country would not think the sum too large.

Mr. GALLATIN denied that the argument of the gentleman from New-York would apply, as a person's paying a sum of money, would be no proof that he was well affected to the government. A convict or a highwayman might possibly pay 20 dollars with greater ease than the worthiest of men.

Mr. G. said he objected to the sum of twenty dollars, because it would operate in a very improper manner. A single man might, in a short time, save the money necessary to purchase his citizenship; but he knew a great number of persons, who came to this country with large families, very valuable emigrants, and upon whom we had more security for their good behaviour than upon single men, upon whom this tax would fall very heavy.

He objected to the tax also as it related to the children of those persons. He knew a great number of emigrant families, with many children, whose heads were not at present citizens of this country; and these children, if their fathers should not be able, or should neglect, to become a citizen, though they may have received their education here, and formed the strongest attachment to the government and country, yet, before they can become citizens, they will each of them have to pay 20 dollars. This would be extremely hard, and it would not only be hard, but it might become dangerous to the peace of the country; besides that the property of every person not being a citizen would want that security which it would otherwise have. Nor did he conceive it would be perfectly safe to have one fourth, if not one third part of the inhabitants of a country living as foreigners, in its bosom. These men, speaking the same language, and having the same manners, after they had been in the country ten or fifteen years, would look upon the refusal to admit them to the common right of citizens, except upon the payment of 20 dollars, as unjust and oppressive. If so large a sum was charged, Mr. G said, provision should be made in favour of the children of such fathers as should not themselves have been citizens. As four dollars might, perhaps, be thought too small a sum, he should move to strike out the *twenty*, and to leave the sum blank.

Mr. SWANWICK observed, that it had been urged in favor of this large sum, that foreigners would not be obliged to become citizens, as they might get a living in the country without doing so. But was it not of advantage, he asked, that foreigners should become citizens, and not that a great part of the people of our country should be living amongst us, without owing allegiance to our government? But it was said these emigrants might be highwaymen, or men of bad character; but did not the naturalization law require, that every person applying to be made a citizen, should produce two witnesses to speak to their moral character?—And surely after a residence of five years, and a guard of this kind, there could not be any reason for such arguments. It should seem, from what was said, on this occasion, that twenty dollars was to be the price upon which we were willing to admit the worst of characters to the privilege of citizenship.

But it was said, that if this tax were not laid, the rights of citizenship would become too common. This was a doctrine contrary to any thing he had heard before on the subject. Since the year 1776 it had been uniformly the language of this country, that we had, in this western world, opened an asylum for emigrants from every country. This was our language: "Come and join us in the blessings we enjoy in a country large and fertile, and under a government founded upon the principles of liberty and justice." Were the inhabitants of this country all born in it? Certainly not; a great majority were foreigners; even in the government itself were very many foreigners. And should they, because they came a little sooner, or had better fortune than others, say to their less fortunate brethren, "you shall not be admitted to the privilege of citizenship but on the payment of twenty dollars, though we received it without money and without price?" It was said a man might soon earn 20 dollars to pay for this privilege; but supposing he could soon earn 50 dollars, he did not think that a good reason for laying this tax.

The gentleman from New Hampshire had alledged as a reason for this high tax, that foreigners were excused, before they became citizens, from sharing in the burdensome offices of the community; but he thought this was a reason for admitting foreigners earlier, in order to share such offices with our citizens. For it would be a curious thing, if there should be occasion for the services of these men in defending the country, if they should refuse to turn out, because they had been refused admission to the participation of its immunities.

In a country like ours, he said, it was extremely impolitic to throw obstructions in the way of emigrations. He was desirous that every attention should be paid to the moral character of emigrants before they were admitted as citizens, but he trusted they should not degrade the country in the eyes of foreign nations by putting so high a tax upon the privilege of citizenship. It would ill suit the high tone which had been held abroad of the liberty of this country; nor did he think their constituents would be well pleased with such a tax.

If they compared this tax with other parts of the bill, it would be found much heavier than any other. A lawyer was to pay 10 dollars upon the entrance of his lucrative profession; whilst a poor foreigner was to pay 20 to be admitted as a citizen. In doing this, gentlemen seemed desirous only of having rich emigrants as citizens, whilst the poor wanderer, flying from the hearth tax of Ireland, or from the oppressions of other countries, who would be vastly useful in the cultivation of our land, and in every useful labour, would be in a great measure excluded from their rights in society.

Mr. HARPER enquired if it would be in order to strike out the whole provision?—Being told it would not, he said he should then be in favor of the present motion, and if it were carried, vote against the whole. He did not think the subject had any connection with the present bill; nor was he of opinion that to lay a tax of this kind would be a means of securing to us better citizens, than if there were no tax. He would have citizenship given without price, but he would require a longer residence to be necessary than was required by the present naturalization law.

He did not agree with the gentleman last up, on the propriety of inviting emigrations from all parts of the world. There was a moment of enthusiasm in this country, when this was thought to be right, when we were not satisfied with giving to emigrants every blessing which we had earned with our blood and treasure, but admitted them instantly into the rights of citizenship. An experience of ten or fifteen years, he said, had convinced us we were wrong. They had done something to prevent the evil in future; but he thought they should do more. He should be willing that no man should become a citizen of this country but by birth: he would have all foreigners freely admitted, and he would admit their children to have a right to citizenship. He believed this would be a proper policy for this and every other country.

Mr. SWANWICK withdrew his motion.

Mr. MACON opposed the tax altogether, as tending to injure the poor and industrious part of the emigrants to this country, which he looked upon as the most valuable.

Mr. GOODRICH did not think it was in order to discuss the propriety or impropriety of encouraging emigration. The only question before them was, whether or not the certificate of citizenship was a proper object of taxation. He thought it was. It was not a sale of citizenship, as had been represented, but a stamp upon this kind of paper. He thought the argument of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, that if a father neglected to become a citizen, all his children, before they could be citizens, would have each to pay 20 dollars; would be a tie upon parental affection, for a father to do what his children would be so much benefited by.

Mr. VENABLE did not know that it was necessary to take a certificate when a person was naturalized, and therefore the duty might be evaded.

Mr. CRAIK doubted not, if this tax were laid, that if persons were not now obliged to take a certificate, such an obligation would be laid upon them. He voted in favor of 20 dollars; but, on reflection, he thought the sum too large. He believed the object proper for taxation, and should only view the subject in that light. It would not operate, he said, on men coming into the country only, but upon many persons already in it. He had been frequently witness to applications from men to become citizens who had been in the country from the year 1783. Many of these, since the passing of the general naturalization law, had been naturalized under the general state laws; and if it were determined that this naturalization was not effectual, they would have the ceremony again to go through under the law of the United States. It was very unsound policy, and he questioned the consistency of it, to make property a rule for a man's becoming a citizen. One of the rights of a citizen was voting at an election, and if it was necessary he should be possessed of a certificate of this kind before his vote could be admitted, it would be the same thing as to require him to be possessed of a certain portion of property before he had a right to vote. In this view he thought the principle improper. He wished the gentleman from Pennsylvania had not withdrawn his motion, as he should be in favor of voting for a small sum.

Mr. LYON was opposed to this amendment. It appeared to him inurious, cruel and impolitic. It was injurious, because we had dealt out a different kind of language heretofore; we had told the world, that there was in this country a good spring of Liberty, and invited all to come and drink of it. We had told them the country was rich and fertile, and invited them to come and taste of our fruits; and he did not think it was right now to turn round to them and say "You shall not be admitted as citizens unless you pay 20 dollars." This looked like entering into a treaty, offensive and defensive with the Monarch of Britain, to prevent his subjects from leaving him and coming hither. He was almost led to suspect the thing was introduced on the suggestion of a certain Foreign Minister.

The SPEAKER declared such suggestions to be wholly out of order.

Mr. SEWALL said, tho' he wished this country to be an asylum for men of every other who chose to come to it, yet he did not wish to see foreigners our Governors; and indeed, if they were admitted as voters at our elections, they in some degree, became the governors of our country. He wished, therefore, that a longer residence should be necessary, before a foreigner should become a citizen. He liked this amendment, because it made it necessary for a man to have a little property before he could be admitted. This was looked upon as necessary in every other country. Nor did he think the tax too large, as any man might afford to pay this sum after he had been five years in the country. They had seen men to-day take the oath of allegiance and become citizens of the United States, and the next again become citizens of the French Republic, by entering on board their privateers.

Mr. R. WILLIAMS said, there was sufficient reason for disagreeing to this proposition, without considering the policy or impolicy of admitting foreigners to the rights of citizenship. The object of this bill, he said, was to lay a tax upon property, or the evidence of property, and he wished it to be confined to that object. This amendment was rather a tax upon liberty, than upon property, and therefore improper to be introduced into it. As to what was said by the gentleman from Massachusetts on the subject of a foreigner being possessed of some property before he should be admitted as a citizen, such a consideration might be a good one, introduced in its proper place, but not here. He trusted, therefore, the amendment would not prevail. In place of 20 dollars, he should be unwilling to vote for a cent for this object, since he believed the principle to be wrong.

Mr THATCHER said, gentlemen viewed only one side of the question: They constantly spoke of the 20 dollars, which they called an enormous sum; but they said nothing of the benefits which were to be received in return. They were to receive for that sum all the advantages which this country had obtained by much treasure and blood. He thought the doors of naturalization too wide. Too many foreigners emigrated hither; they were out of proportion to the natives; for he wished the American interest always to prevail over all foreign interest. He would much rather, therefore, that the certificate was forty dollars than twenty.

Mr. J. WILLIAMS did not think this question was put upon its true ground. This bill was intended to raise funds towards paying off the national debt—the debt incurred in fighting for our liberty and independence; and shall those, said he, who come to partake of these advantages, pay nothing for it? If the country was not worth the tax imposed, foreigners would not come to it. If the tax were too high, it might be lowered: or if too low, made higher. He was for having the law go into effect, as experience would enable them to make it more perfect. Any man who was industrious, he was certain, would never begrudge the payment of 20 dollars for this object—he would rather glory in it. The liberty of the country was rated very low indeed, when it was not thought to be worth twenty dollars.

Mrr BROOKES was in favour of retaining the clause. Twenty dollars could not be said to be the price of naturalization, but merely as a stamp upon the certificate; nor was there any more impropriety in this, than laying a duty upon the admission of lawyers to exercise their profession.

Mr. M'DOWELL was against the amendment. He looked upon it as a departure from the spirit of our Government, and derogatory to us as an enlightened nation.—It had been remarked by gentleman, that we had fought and bled for our liberties. It was true, that we had fought for liberty, but, he trusted, we did not mean to confine it to ourselves, not to sell it out to others. On the contrary, people of other countries

had been invited to come and partake with us of our bleſſings—our laws had all gone to this; but now, after vaſt numbers were come, and others were coming, all at once, we propoſe to make ſale of our privileges. This he could not agree to. It was not the wealthy, the high bred, the well born, that he wanted to emigrate to our country; it was a different claſs of men, viz. mechanics, farmers, and other induſtrious perſons; it was men like theſe who were wanted to improve our country, and it would be very inconvenient for them to pay the ſum propoſed. If the country were ſmall and full of people, there might be ſome ground for the policy; but there was none at preſent.

Mr. GALLATIN ſaid, when he was up before, the queſtion was whether the tax ſhould be reduced from twenty dollars to four; it was now whether there ſhould be any. He conſidered this law merely as a revenue law by means of ſtamps; but it appeared from what had fallen from the gentleman from Maſſachuſetts (Mr. Sewall) that the clauſe now under conſideration was not ſo much introduced for the purpoſe of revenue as for changing the law reſpecting naturalization. He conceived that law had nothing to do with the preſent queſtion; indeed it would be impoſſible to take the neceſſary views of the ſubject, whilſt they were conſidering the beſt way of raiſing a revenue by means of ſtamps. They had propoſed to raiſe a revenue from certain papers in exiſtence; but this propoſition went to tax a paper which had no exiſtence; for a new law muſt be paſſed, if this clauſe was agreed to, directing that theſe certificates ſhall be iſſued. The proper way of doing the buſineſs. would be to ſay, that no man ſhould be admitted a citizen without paying 20 dollars. There would be no occaſion for a ſtamp to do this.

But if the clauſe before them were to be conſidered as intended to operate as a check upon naturalization, he did not think it a proper way of doing it. He did not think they ought to put a price upon the right of citizenſhip. The gentleman from Maſſachuſetts (Mr. Thatcher) ſaid they were to conſider the advantages received for the 20 dollars; ſo that according to his idea the value of a citizenſhip would be worth 20 dollars, and of courſe that it would be too dear at 50. He, on the contrary, thought the privileges of an American citizen invaluable to every one who was ſenſible of their importance; and that money could not be placed in compariſon with them.

Mr. G. juſtified the manners of the people of Pennſylvania. though that ſtate had always encouraged emigration. even whilſt under the Britiſh government. Indeed, he ſaid, the manners of Europe were the manners of this country. In the firſt conſtitution of Pennſylvania, every man who reſided one year in the ſtate was entitled to citizenſhip. There was a time when this was alſo the policy of the United States. In order to prove this, he read the following paſſage from the Declaration of Independence.

"The hiſtory of the preſent King of Great Britain is a hiſtory of repeated injuries and uſurpations, all having in direct object the eſtabliſhment of an abſolute tyrranny over theſe ſtates. To prove this, let facts be ſubmitten to a candid world.

And then, amongſt other grievances the Declaration ſtates, that "He has endeavoured to preſent the population of theſe ſtates; for that purpoſe, obſtructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refuſing to paſs others, to encourage their migration theither, and raiſing the conditions of new appropriations of lands."

If there was a certificate directed to be iſſued on a perſon's becoming a citizen of the United States, he ſhould have no objection to lay any moderate duty upon it; and if the object was revenue, he was certain a ſmall ſum would raiſe more than a larger. He ſhould therefore, renew the motion of his colleague to reduce the 20 dollars to 5, that the ſenſe of the houſe might be taken upon it; for if a ſmall ſum was agreed upon a great number of emigrants to this country ſince the year 1790, who having been made citizens by the government of the ſtate, believe themſelves to be citizens, would renew the ceremony, according to the laws of the United States. There were from 7 to 8,000 perſons of this deſcription in the ſtate of Pennſylvania alone.

Mr. G. again ſpoke of the hardſhip under which a tax of 20 dollars would lay the poor man, and eſpecially his children, who would be puniſhed for the neglect, the poverty or the *death* of their parent. He truſted, therefore, if a tax were laid upon theſe certificates, it would be a low one.

Mr. J. WILLIAMS moved to ſtrike out 5 dollars, and inſert ten He ſaid that ſuch perſons as were not naturalized were ſtill ſecured in the poſſeſſion of their land in the ſtate of New York, by an annual law for that purpoſe; and he doubted not the ſame was done in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, therefore that could be no object to the tax.

(To be continued.)

QUEBEC, June 15.

The ſpecial Commiſſion of Oyer and Terminer, for the trial of all perſons indicted for High Treaſon or miſpriſion of Treaſon committed within the Diſtrict of Quebec, was opened on Monday laſt —and on the ſame day a moſt excellent charge was delivered by the Chief Juſtice to the Grand Jury.

Yeſterday the Grand Jury found a Bill againſt David M'Lane for High Treaſon.

The Court now ſtands adjourned to Friday the 30th inſtant, on which day M'Lane will be arraigned.

FAYETTEVILLE, June, 24,

Our intelligence announced in the laſt Wilmington paper, of the capture of Judge Chaſe, by the French privateer Le Grouper, gives the friends of the federal judiciary in this ſtate much concern.

It is well known this getleman was lately called to a ſeat on the bench of the Supreme court of the U. States by reaſon of his law knowledge, his tranſcendent virtues and great diſcretion: his loſs therefore, may be ſeverely felt by deprivation of ſuch judicial aſſiſtance.

But in another view, it may be deeply deplored, when it is conſidered that the practice of the French corſairs on our coaſts, is to ſend their booty to the iſland of Guadaloupe for condemnation; ſhould the Judge Chaſe fall into the unſparing hands of Victor Hugues; he might as property belonging to the United States, be deemed contraband, and as ſuch, adjudged good prize—As the Judges of Guadaloupe are ſaid not to be enough to execute their duty in condemnation of American captures, (ſo numerous are they there) it may therefore be apprehended, Victor, from his ſupreme authority, may add Chaſe to the number of his Judges: If ſo, from that man's rapid progreſs towards the federal judgment ſeat it this ſtate,—North-Carolina may tremblingly await the intimation of his decrees in another tribunal.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, *July* 5.

FOURTH of JULY—1797.

The Day was celebrated with unuſual hilarity and joy. Detachments of the Light Horſe, Artillery and Uniform Companies of Infantry paraded in honor of the Day, and at ſeveral periods Federal ſalutes were fired. At noon, the Governor of this Commonwealth, officers of the general and ſtate governments, members of both houſes of Congreſs, the ſociety of the Cincinati, Officers of the militia in their uniforms, the Foreign Miniſters and many private citizens waited on the Prſident of the United States with their congratulations. The public gardens round the city were thronged—ſelect and large parties dined at various places, and the Day was ſpent in general demonſtrations of joy and feſtivity.

Mr. BLANCHARD launched a Balloon from the yard of the Debtors apartment in Walnut Street. A beatiful ttanſparency, INDEPENDENCE, was exhibited at the New Theatre. The Gardens at Buſh Hill were lighted with a profuſion of lamps, the muſic was fine, and the fire works brilliant. An allegorical tranſparent painting was diſplayed from the back of the houſe which had a fine effect.

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Yeſterday the Houſe of Repreſentatives adjourned at 12 o'clock and waited on the Preſident of the United States to congratulate him on the day. The Society of the Cincinnati alſo waited on him and preſented an addreſs congratulating him on the day, and complimenting him on his election. The officers of the militia, foreign miniſters, the members of the Senate, and a great concourſe of citizens alſo waited on the Preſident. The Preſident was dreſſed in full uniform on the occaſion, and looked extremely well. He ſhewed by his countenance the delight he felt at the return of the auſpicious anniverſary. The volunteer corps partook of a cold collation prepared for them in the Preſident's garden, drank his health with three huzzas, and then filed off thro' the Houſe.

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Yeſterday, in purſuance of arrangements previouſly made, a large number of the members of both Houſes of Congreſs dined together at Fouquet's Hotel in Tenth Street, to celebrate the anniverſary of the glorious day on which our country aſſumed the *rights of ſelf government*. General Marſhall, Envoy Extraordinary to France, Colonel Innes, one of the Commiſſioners for executing the ſixth article of the treaty with Great Britain, ſeveral officers of the Executive Government, and other gentlemen of diſtinction partook with them the pleaſures of the day.

The honorable Mr. Sedgwick of the Senate preſided, and Meſſrs. Sitgreaves and Bayard of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, acted as Vice Preſidents.

The *truly American Feſtival* was celebrated under the auſpices of the American Flag, and with that hilarity and pleaſure which the great occaſion, mutual confidence, long acquaintance, and affectionate attachment were calculated to excite:—Recent occurrences evinced the neceſſity of rallying round *American principles*; after dinner the following toaſts were drank with univerſal cordiality.

1. The Day—May the Anniverſary of Independence never be clouded by national humiliation.

9. The Preſident of the United States—May his firmneſs perpetuate the feſtival, which his intrepid policy contributed to eſtabliſh.

3. Our beloved fellow-citizen, GEORGE WASHINGTON—May thoſe who would depreciate his worth, or forget his ſervices, be themſelves deſpiſed and forgotten.

4. The Conſtitution—Eſto perpetua.

5. The American People—May their devotion to liberty never be ſacrificed to their love of peace.

6. American Gratitude—May its favorite theme be American virtue.

7. Our National Character—May its purity never be contaminated by foreign impreſſions.

8. Our Envoys to France—May their conciliatory miſſion ſpeedily terminate in an accommodation of our differences compatible with our rights and honor.

9. Our Diplomatic Agents—May they diſdain ſuch praiſes as vilify the government of their country.

10. The Conſtituted Authorities—Detection and deteſtation to thoſe men who betray and calumniate the government they they were choſen to adminiſter and ſworn to maintain

11. The Patriots of the Revolution—who dreaded more the loſs of their rights than the expence of defending them.

12. The nations in amity with the United States—May our treaties be framed with wiſdom and maintained with fidelity

13. American Neutrality—May our dignified forbearance be the pledge of energetic defence.

14. The Twin Siſters, Agriculture and Commerce—May they be jealous only of thoſe who would diſunite them.

15. The progreſs of Arts and Literature—May they embelliſh ſociety without corrupting it.

16 The Fair Daughters of America—May they never reward with their ſmiles thoſe who tremble at the frowns of their country's foes.

VOLUNTEERS.

By Mr. Sedgwick.—The right ſort of liberty, and the right ſort of Government to protect it.

By Mr. Sitgreaves.—*French Generoſity*—May it preach leſs and practiſe more-

By Mr. Bayard.—The land we live in—May it flow with Milk and Honey.

By Gen. Marſhall.—*American principles*—May they always be rightly valued by the American people.

By Mr. Smith of Charleſton.—The Navy of America—May its infant ſtrength ſoon attain maturity, which will enable us to give a good account of the means of defending our rights.

By col. Innes.—May all the wars of the world eventuate in peace, happineſs and freedom to the Belligerent powers.

By Mr. Cochran.—America! May the genius of Freedom never take her flight from the ſoil that nouriſhes the ſeeds of improvement.

By Mr. Harper—The Rattle Snake of America—pacific in its nature, but terrible when attacked.

By Mr. Steele, Comptroller of the Treaſury.—Our Envoys Extraordinary—in their miſſion, may they ſatisfy their country's friends and diſappoint their country's enemies.

By Mr. Champlin.—The native American tree of liberty, of the growth of '75—May the people always diſtinguiſh it from the exotics of the preſent day.

By Mr. Sewall—The American Eagle, ſoaring above the ſtorms of Faction in the unclouded day of order and peace.

Many other toaſts were given, and among the reſt, the health of Meſſrs. Marſhall and Innes, after they had reſpectively retired, was toaſted with affectionate intereſt.

This forenoon, the elegant Seat of HAYFIELD CONYNGHAM, Eſq in the neighbourhood of this City, was burnt down.

—

Laſt evening, Mr. PHILIP BURK, for many yeqrs keeper of the Old Kouli Khan *Tavern in Cheſnut ſtreet, being on a party with his family, fell out of a ſhallop into the River, near Frankford Creek, and was drowned. By the exertions of a young man who jumped over after him, he was got on board alive, but expired in about ten minutes.*

—

MORE FLOUR MERCHANTS!!!

It is rumoured, that the preſent ſecret buſineſs before Congreſs, ariſes partly out of a treacherous correſpondence carried on by one of the *virtuous* minority of the Senate, a warm *democrat*.

Upon this Mr. Bache, in the Aurora of this morning obſerves—"Britiſh gold the *primum mobile*."

It has long ſince been a general opinion that, the *virtuous* order of people called *democrats* would not be very ſcrupulous in their choice of gold whether Britiſh or French, if they could but obtain it.

"*Thus every day's experience proves,*
Theſe Patriots *have their price.*"

—

The following lines were found in a Junk Bottle, S. W. by W. from Norman's Land, within ſight of land, on the 2d of June, 1797, by Meſſienrs Fortunatus Peaſe, Joſeph Tiltan, and Capt. Silas Cottle:

"This will let that perſon know how I came by my end. Was for a young lady in Newport, Rhode Iſland where I firſt found her and ſhe would keep my company for two years, but while I was a voige and ſhe took up with another man which proves my ruin and I could not but make way with my ſelf, the night the 21ſt day of April I did drown my ſelf. Whoever ſhall get this, I wiſh you would let the world know what became of me and all my dear friends in the public prints. I was born in Portſmouth New Hampſhire my name is CHARLES ROBINSON So no more."

(A true Copy.)

Married on the 2d inſt. by the Rev. Joſeph Turner, Mr. JOSEPH KARRICK, to Miſs REBECCA ORD, both of this city.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

6 per Cent.	16/8	Intereſt off
3 per Cent.	10/2	
Deferred 6 per Cent.	13/3 à 13/4	
BANK United States,	dividend off	14 per ct.
—— Pennſylvania,	do.	22
—— North America,		50
Inſurance Comp. N. A. ſhares		50
—— Pennſylvania,	4 à 5 per ct. adv.	

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

On London, at 30 days	par
—— at 60 days	65
—— at 90 days	62
Amſterdam, per guilder	40
—— 90 days	42

Advertiſements unavoidably omitted this day, ſhall have a place in our next.

WALKER & KENNEDY,
No. 73, SOUTH FRONT STREET,
Have for Sale,
Virginia Tobacco, of the Richmond inſpection
350 bbls. Virginia Flour and Middlings
500 buſhels Wheat
5 caſks Ginſang
ALSO,
Three caſes Rouens Linens, entitled to the drawback
200 pieces Bandannoes, and
100 cadies India Sewing Silk.
June 15. thswt

Chocolate and Muſtard
Manufactured as uſual,
Ginger and Pepper ground
Shelled or Pearl Barley
Philadelphia Porter, Beer, Ale and Cyder
London Porter
Taunton and Briton Ale
Red Port and other Wines, either bottled, or by the pipe, quarter-caſk or gallon—ſuitable for exportation or home conſumption—
For Sale by
John Haworth.
No. 98 South Front ſtreet
oth

By this day's Mail.

BOSTON, JUNE 30.

Capt. Ruſt from Gibraltar, informs, That a few days prior to his departure, a Spaniſh frigate of 32 guns, taken by Jarvis, was brought in. Jarvis' letter to the Governor, mentions, that a galleon, which was in company with the frigate, had eſcaped—was ran aſhore, the money got out, and was deſtroyed.

RATIONALITY.—The *wiſe* French Miniſter of Marine, Merlin, declares enmity to our Treaty with *Great Britain*, at the ſame time that he confeſſes it "*incomprehenſible.*"

—

Paris, May 12.

By the ſecond repreſentation made to the two Councils, of the campaigns of France, it appears that from the 8th September, 1793, to the 19th February, 1797, the armies of the French Republic have gained 261 victories, of which 31 were pitched battles—have killed 162,600 of their enemies—made priſoners 197,784—taken 238 ſtrong cities, 319 forts, camps and redoubts, 7963 cannon and mortars, 186,762 fire arms, 4,388,180 pounds powder, 207 ſtandards, 5486 horſes, &c. [*Le Cenſeur des Journaux.*]

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.	DAYS.
Ship Manchester, Shewell, Bordeaux,	53
—— Lady Louiſa, Bazing, Jamaica,	18
—— American Eagle, Pearſon, Liſbon,	75
Schr. Daphne, Morſe, Miraguan,	18
—— Hope, Parſons, Cape Francois,	15

Captain Shewell ſpoke, on the 30th ult. the brig Diamond, Eaſtburn, out 7 days, from hence to Liverpool, in lat. 39, 17, long. 69, 12.

NEW-YORK, July 3.

ARRIVED.	DAYS.
Ship Huldy, Warner, Hamburg,	83
—— Mercury Jeſſup, do.	54

Captain George Clarke, late of the brig Neutrality, of Bath, arrived here on Saturday in the ſhip Eleven Sons, from Jamaica.

Captain Clarke, from Savannah bound to the Weſt Indies, was captured on the 1ſt of April, by the French privateer Polly, commanded by one Alexander Bulcher, who is from, and has a family in Charleſton, and carried into St. Jago de Cuba; where his veſſel and cargo were ſecured without a reaſon why they did ſo. After ſeveral days confinement, being knocked down repeatedly with a cutlas, and otherwiſe illy treated, Captain Clarke was diſmiſſed without any ſatisfaction reſpecting his veſſel or cargo—they being deaf to all his entreaties.

Captain Jeſſup, May 21, was boarded by the French privateer, La Liberte de la Fortune, of 22 guns, from Nantz.

June 27, ſpoke the ſhip Algomarle, 37 days from Gibraltar, bound to New-York.

June 28, ſpoke the brig Ann, of and bound to Boſton, 16 days from St. Bartholomews.

Same day, ſpoke the ſchooner Ann, from N. Providence.

June 29, ſpoke the Atalanta, of Wiſcaſſet, from Liverpool bound to New-York.

Capt. Warner in a ſchooner from St. Bartholomews who went paſt this port yeſterday, on his way to the eaſtward, informs us, that previous to leaving that port, a French privateer had arrived there, the captain of which reported that he had taken an Eaſt India ſhip, belonging to Philadelphia and while conducting her for Guadaloupe, on the 8th day, he fell in with the Britiſh ſloop of war Lapwing, who retook the prize, and was very near taking him. Capt. W. could not inform of the name of the ſhip nor the Captain's name. The Lapwing carried the prize into St. Kitts.

American veſſels left at Martinique 8th ult.
—— Salem, Kline, Alexandria
—— Swallow, Taylor, Plymouth
—— Friendſhip, Harlow, ditto
—— Eagle, Davie, ditto
—— Argo, Woods, Portland
Brig Joſeph, Waiſe ditto
Sloop Hannah, Smith Frederickſburg
Schr. William, Lowe, Newburyport

Capt. Whitefield left at Dominica the Barque Mercury, Farnham, of Bath, Kennebeck, who had been taken by a French privateer and retaken by an Engliſh frigate: and expected to ſail with the convoy: alſo the Schr. Willing Maid, Lombard, from Boſton, to ſail with convoy.

Boſton, June 18.

Arrived, brig George, Ruſt, 40 days from Gibraltar. Captain Wells ſailed ſeveral days before for this port. The Ann of Boſton, from India, failed for Smyrna, a few days before. Lat. 31, long. 14, ſpoke brig Eliza, 5 days from Cadiz. June 11, lat. 44, 13, long 14 ſpoke ſnow Phenix, Smith, 12 days from Salem for Bilboa. June 21, lat. 43, long. 62. ſmoke ſnow Sally, from Liverpool for Boſton. June 22, lat. 42, 39, long. 67 ſpoke a ſchooner from Liſbon for Marblehead,

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NEW THEATRE.

☞ THE public are reſpectfully informed, that the Entertainments of the New Theatre will recommence
On WEDNESDAY Evening, July 5,
With a Dramatic Trifle, in one act, called,
Seeing is believing.
After which, an Hiſtorical Play, called
COLUMBUS.
Or, a World diſcovered.
To which will be added, a Pantomime Ballet Dance (compoſed by Mr. Byrne) called
Dermot and Kathleen.
Box, one dollar twenty five cents—Pit, ſeven eights of a dollar—and Gallery half a dollar.
The doors of the Theatre will be open at ſix o'clock, and the curtain riſe at ſeven preciſely.

Buſh Hill.
THE Public are reſpectfully informed that the Gardens will be open
Thurſday Evening, 6th, and Saturday, 8th July,
With a Concert of Vocal and inſtrumental Muſic, after the manner of the public gardens, Paris, London, *etc.*
Vocal Performers—Meſſrs. DARLEY, ſen. DARLEY, jun. BATES, and Miſs BROADHURST.
Inſtrumental.—Meſſrs. Hopefield, Wolfe, Mucke, Homan, Brooke, Shetky, Petit, Oznabluth, Morel, Declary, *etc. Organiſt*—Mr. B. Carr.
Admittance half a dollar.
The Gardens to be opened at ſix o'clock, and the Concert to begin at ſeven.
*** Tickets to be had and Boxes to be taken at Mr. Carr's Muſic-ſtore, Market-ſtreet
N B. Tickets of general admittance for the ſeaſon to be had for twelve dollars each, at the bar of the Buſh-Hill tavern.
July 5.

LANDING
From on board ſchooner Daphne, captain G. W. Morſe, from Hiſpaniola,
61,000 wt. Sugar,
53,000 Coffee
FOR SALE BY
F. COPPINGER,
No. 221, South Front-ſtreet,
Who has alſo on hand,
Claret in hhds. and caſes
Rice
A quantity of Briſtol Bottles
A caſe of Cambrics
Cloths and Caſſimeres.
July 5. d6t.

LANDING,
At Walnut-ſtreet wharf, from on board ſhip Manchester, Benj. Shewell, maſter, from Bourdeaux,
Bourdeauz Brandy
Old Claret in hhds.
Medoc Wine in caſes
Sauterne do. do.
For Sale by
Thomas Murgatroyd,
No. 11, *Walnut-ſtreet.*
Said Ship for Freight or Charter,

Burthen 280 tons, Philadelphia built of live Oak and Cedar, will be ready to ſail in a few days. Apply as above.
July 5. mwf

FOR SALE,
BRETAGNES in caſes
German Checks in do.
Cambrick
Plattillas
Oznabrigs
Gold and ſilver Watches
Window Glaſs 10 by 8
Glaſs Tumblers in caſes
Linſeed Oil in caſks, &c. &c.
George Pennock,
103, *High-Street.*
July 5. 3aw

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

ON Friday morning laſt the office of the Philadelphia Gazette, fronting on Cheſnut-ſtreet, was feloniouſly entered, a deſk forced open, and caſh, to the amount of Eighty Dollars, in New-York, Delaware and Philadelphia notes, taken therefrom.

On Saturday night, the ſame villain (or ſome other, actuated by motives equally deteſtable) returned, and, after forcing the lock from the back door of the office, took from the above mentioned deſk the following notes, &c.—One New-York branch bank note of 100 dollars; one Baltimore note of 10 dollars; two do. of 5; one bank of North America, of 10, torn through the middle; three 2 dollar and three 1 dollar Colun bia notes; one 1 dollar note of the bank of Marylard, torn through the middle and a piece of paper paſted on the back; a number of Philadelphia notes; one half eagle, and ſome ſilver—the whole amounting to about 170 dollars.

A number of papers, the utility of which, from the darkneſs of the night, the villain was not able to perceive, were returned through the channel of the poſt office this morning.

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid for the diſcovery of the perpetrator of the above robbery, ſo that he may be proſecuted to conviction.

Office of the Philadelphia Gazette,
July 3, 1797.

For Sale,
AN ELEGANT, AND VERY COMMODIOUS
Three-ſtory brick Houſe,
And Lot of Ground thereunto belonging,
IN Arch, above Seventh-ſtreet, being a high, pleaſant ſituation and good neighbourhood. The ſaid houſe is twenty-ſix feet in front by 48 feet in depth and a piazza twenty feet in depth, and 2 ſtory kitchen withpantries 31 feet in depth, in the piazza there is a commodious ſtair caſe with mahogany railing, and there is alſo a back ſtair caſe; ſaid houſe is finiſhed in a complete and modern ſtile, with marble chimney pieces, ſtucco cornices, mahogany doors, &c. The ſaid lot is 38 1-2 feet in breadth, about 300 feet in depth, and has two fronts; on ſaid lot is a large brick coach houſe and ſtable, well finiſhed, and plaiſtered, a pump of good water in the yard, and about the premiſes there are many conveniencies too tedious to enumerate.
The above property will be ſold clear of all incumbrances, and the terms of payment made eaſy to the purchaſer.
For further information apply to
JOHN ELLIOTT CRESSON,
No. 144, *South Second-ſtreet.*
June 9.

For Sale,
At the Office of the Gazette of the United States, No. 119, Cheſnut-ſtreet,
The laſt Report of the late Secretary of the Treaſury; being a brief hiſtory of the ſtate of financial concerns of the United States.
The Proceedings of the Executive of the United States reſpecting the weſtern inſurrection: Containing many facts and circumſtances no where elſe to be found. 50 cents.
The Letter of Mr. Pickering to our miniſter in France. 37 1-2 cents.
An Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of the United States for the year 1795.
A few copies of the volume for 1794 may be had to complete ſetts.
D'Ivernois' account of the Revolution in Geneva. 12 1-2 cents.

Valuable Public Document.
THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
And for Sale
At the Office of the Editor of the Gazette of the United States,
No. 119 Cheſnut-Street,
[PRICE ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS]
A FEW COPIES OF THE
RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES
OF THE UNITED STATES,
For the Year 1795,—
Being the LATEST Period to which an account can be made up.
February 22. 5.

NOTICE.
ANY of the citizens who may be inclined to accommodate Members of Congreſs with board and lodging during the next ſeſſion, will pleaſe to forward their addreſs, as ſoon as poſſible, to the ſubſcriber, at Congreſs Hall—Who alſo wiſhes to hear of ſome ready furniſhed lodgings, with the uſe of a kitchen. Likewiſe of a front drawing room, well furniſhed, and two good bed rooms, with board for a ſmall family, in which there will be two ſervants. THOMAS CLAXTON.
3t

Bank of United States.

3d July, 1797.

THE Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Sixteen Dollars on each ſhare for the laſt ſix months; which will be paid to the Stockholders after the 13th inſt.

G. SIMPSON, *Caſhier*
3t

Samuel & Miers Fisher,

No. 27, Dock-street,

Have just received per Abigail, Babcock, from BELFAST,

IRISH Cambricks, in boxes of 40 pieces and 80 patches, each sorted up to 9*s* sterling per yard.

They have also received

7-8 & 4-4 Irish Linens well assorted
Dowlas and Sheetings,
which will be sold for ready money, or short credit, on moderate terms; together with a general assortment of Spring Goods as usual.—*Also,*
Hunter's Pipes in boxes
An assortment of Queens' Ware in crates
An assortment of Glass Ware in casks and crates
T. Crowley, Millington, Steel
Cargo & London particular Teneriffe Wines
Lisbon Wine of excellent quality
Superior Sherry Wines
Patent Sheathing paper.
A few small bales fine Cloths neatly assorted, and two bales assorted Flannels, to be sold per package.

June 9. 3taw 6w

Millinery Room,

No. 136 *Market-street.*

MISS CHRYSTAL

TAKES an early opportunity of acquainting her Friends that she has received by the WILLIAM PENN, a variety of NEW MILLINERY, &c. which she hopes to be able to shew them in a few days.

May 18 §30t

To be sold,

The time of a stout hearty young NEGRO MAN, who has upwards of four years to serve. Enquire at No. 25, Dock-street.

June 13. d2w

Imported in the ship Pigou,

And for sale by John Morton, No. 116, South Front-street,

Hyson
Hyson Skin
Young Hyson
Imperial
} TEAS

April 20. eotf

A New Work.

PROPOSALS

For printing and publishing, by subscription, The

History of Pennsylvania,

IN North-America, from the original institution and settlement of that province, under the first proprietor and governor, WILLIAM PENN, in 1681, 'till after the year 1742; with

AN INTRODUCTION

Respecting the Life of W. PENN,

Prior to the grant of that Province, and the religious Society of the people called Quakers; with the FIRST RISE of the NEIGHBORING COLONIES, more particularly of WEST-NEW-JERSEY, and the Settlement of the DUTCH and SWEDES on DELAWARE.

To which is added,

A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SAID PROVINCE.

And of the general state, in which it flourished, principally between the years 1760 and 1770. The whole including a variety of things, useful and interesting to be known, respecting that country in early time, &c. With an appendix.

Written principally between the years 1776 and 1780,

By ROBERT PROUD.

"*Pulchrum est benefacere reipublicæ, etiam benedicere haud absurdum est, vel pace vel bello clarum fieri licet.*"

Sal. Catalin.

"*Sed cum plerique arbitrentur res bellicas majores esse quam urbanas, minuenda est hæc opinio.*"

Cic. Off.

(Entered according to law.)

"WILLIAM PENN, the great legislator of the Quakers, (in Pennsylvania) had the success of a conqueror, in establishing and defending his colony, among savage tribes, without ever drawing the sword; the goodness of the most benevolent rulers, in treating his subjects as his own children; and the tenderness of an universal father, who opened his arms to all mankind without distinction of sect or party. In his Republic it was not his religious creed, but personal merit, that entitled every member of society to the protection and emolument of the State."

Essay on Toleration, by Arthur O'Leary.

CONDITIONS.

I. This work will be printed in two octavo volumes, neatly bound and lettered, both in sheep and calf, for the choice of the subscribers; on paper similar to that of the conditions, *as published in the Subscription papers.*

II. The head of William Penn, handsomely engraved, will be prefixed to the first, and a map or sketch of Pennsylvania, and the parts adjacent, to the second volume.

III. The price to subscribers will be four dollars and an half in sheep, and five dollars in calf;—one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, two dollars on the delivery of the first volume, and the remainder on the delivery of the second.

IV. When one thousand copies are subscribed for, the work will be put to press and finished with all convenient expedition.

Subscriptions will be received by Zachariah Poulson, jun. Printer, No. 80, Chesnut-street, and at the Philadelphia Library in Fifth-street; by Isaac Collins Printer, and Joseph James, Merchant, New-York; by John P. Pleasants and George W. Field, Merchants, Baltimore; and by other persons both in town and country.

February 18. tu&f

An elegant House in Arch-street.

TO be let and entered on immediately, a large and elegant House at the corner of Arch and Ninth-street. There are two drawing rooms and one dining room—the largest is 31 feet by 26—and two are so connected by folding doors as to make but one. Also, five bed rooms, beside five in the garret, well finished for servants. There are stables and a coach house, with every convenience for a family. Enquire at No. 29, in North Seventh-street, or at No. 218, Arch-street.

Also to be rented for the summer season, a small neat house and garden about 3 1-2 miles from the city, with stables and coach house. Enquire as above.

June 6. 2aw3w

Wanted on Rent,

WITHIN seven miles of Philadelphia, a convenient House with a Garden, suitable for the accommodation of a genteel small family, for which a suitable rent will be given. Any person having such an one to let, will be pleased to leave information of the situation and terms at No. 43, North Third street.

June 22. eo3t

STICKNEY's PATENT ARCH BRIDGE.

ANY person desirous of information respecting this new construction, may obtain it without delay by application pr. letter, or otherwise, to John Stickney, merchant of Worcester, (Massachusetts) who will make known the many advantages arising from this manner of building, and upon application he will either vend a patent right, or attend personally to superintend the building of any bridge required.

June 10, 1797. *eo2w.

To be sold at Public Vendue,

To the highest bidder, at the house of Mr. William Evans, the sign of the Indian Queen, in the city of Baltimore, on the 25th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M

About seven thousand acres of land, the property of William Bell, of Philadelphia, lying between Reister's-town and Westminster, commonly called Little Winchester, (the turnpike road runs through a considerable part of these lands) the tract begins about 17 miles from Baltimore, within a few hundred yards of said Reister's-town, and extends to the distance of about twenty-three miles from Baltimore, and lies on the main falls of Patapsico river, from three to four miles thereon. Will be sold in tracts of one hundred and fifty to three hundred acre. There is a large proportion of meadow and wood land on each tract, some of them highly improved, with excellent buildings and fine grass.

ALSO,

A tract of seven hundred acres of land, called Clover Farms, within five miles of Bladensburg, esteemed very good for Grass. Richard Ponsonby, of Bladensburgh, will shew this land to any person inclined to purchase.

ALSO,

A tract of land of about three hundred and thirty acres, within about two miles and a half of the President's house in the Federal City. It is nearly all wood land, and a fine high prospect, from which may be seen the city of Washington, Bladensburgh, Alexandria and a part of George-town, and many miles down the Potomac river. Mr. Richard Ponsonby, of Bladensburg, will also shew this land.

A liberal credit will be given for the greatest part of the purchase money. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

May 8 w3m

Printed Calicoes.

JOHN MILLER, Jun. & Co.

No. 8 *Chesnut-Street,*

Have for Sale

FIFTY TRUNKS neatly assorted, very low on short credit.

March 6. §

Advertisement.

PURSUANT *to an Order from the Orphans' Court, will absolutely be sold at PUBLIC SALE, at Cranberry, on Wednesday, the* 23*d day of August next, at* 11 *o'clock, A M, all that valuable REAL ESTATE, late belonging to the Rev. Gilbert T. Snowden, deceased, lying in and near Cranberry, in the county of Middlesex, township of South Brunswick, state of New Jersey, upon the lower stage road leading from Philadelphia to New York. A very elegant framehouse in a beautiful and healthy situation, painted white, with Venetian window shutters, thirty feet front and thirty eight feet deep, two rooms with a handsome hall or entry on the first floor, three rooms on the second floor and two well-finished garrets. In the rear of the house is an excellent two-story building* 37 *feet by* 19, *consisting of a dining-room for work people, spacious pantries and a large kitchen, with every convenience, and over these are three chambers for servants. To the right is an additional building* 18 *feet front by* 19 *feet deep, consisting of a chamber below and a library above—under the whole are very fine cellars paved with brick and conveniently partitioned. The house is entirely new, built in a modern style, and completely and elegantly finished. Every room is hung with bells that lead both to the kitchen and the servants' apartments: there is a pump of good water in the yard; and a stone and brick pavement round the whole house, which is enclosed with a handsome railing, with three gates in front. The farm consists of one hundred and sixty seven acres with a proportion of woodland and meadow, under excellent fence; a garden with pale fence; a large barn, stables, carriage-house, cow-houses, &c. all new, and built in the best manner: with two Orchards, one of* 60 *full grown trees, the other is young and thriving, consisting of* 200 *best grafted fruit trees.*

Nearly adjoining said farm is a lot of Woodland, of the best quality, containing 37 *acres. Also a tract of land within seven miles of Cranberry, and* 1 *of the Cross Roads, containing one hundred and fifty acres, three-fourths meadow and the rest excellent timber.*

This Tract will be sold in lots on Thursday, the 24*th day of August following, at* 11 *o'clock, A M, on the premises if the weather permits, if not at the house of Mr. Witherill, Cross Roads.*

For further particulars enquire of Nathaniel Hunt, esq. Cranberry, of Mr. Isaac Snowden, jun. No. 141 *South Second Street, Philadelphia, or of Mr. Charles Snowden Tontine Coffee-House, New York, or of the subscribers.*

ISAAC SNOWDEN, Princeton
JACOB FISHER, Cranberry } *Administrators*

N. B. The sale of the above property was advertized for the 14*th inst. but the Administrators were not able to get the two separate Tracts laid out into Lots, and other matters arranged, on account of the indisposition of one of them, it was therefore adjourned to the days above mentioned.* §6tmwfsf *June* 19.

A Literary Treat.

Just published, handsomely printed on writing paper, price 1 *dollar,*

A new edition of that popular and entertaining work, entitled

THE FORESTERS, an American Tale; being a sequel to the history of John Bull, the Clothier—In a series of letters to a friend, with the addition of two letters, alluding to recent political transactions in America.

The following extract from the Clavis Allegorica, shews the principal characters that are introduced:

John Bull, the Kingdom of England
His Mother, the Church of England
His Wife, the Parliament
His Sister Peg, the Church of Scotland
His Brother Patrick, Ireland
Lewis, the Kingdom of France
His Mistress, the Old Constitution
His new Wife, the National Representation
Lord Strut, the Kingdom of Spain
Nicholas Frog, the Dutch Republic
The Franks, the French Republic
The Foresters, the United States of America
Robert Lumber, New-Hampshire
John Codline, Massachusetts
Humphrey Plowshare, Connecticut
Roger Carrier, Rhode Island
Peter Bull Frog, New-York
Julius Cæsar, New-Jersey
William Broadbrim, Pennsylvania
Cassimar, Delaware
Walter Pipewood, Virginia
His Grandson, George Washington
Peter Pitch, North Carolina
Charles Indigo, South Carolina
George Truslty, Georgia
Ethan Greenwood, Vermont
Hunter Longknife, Kentucky
Black Cattle, Negro Slaves
Rats, Speculators
Mother Carey's Chickens, Jacobins

☞ This popular and entertaining satirical history of America is attributed to the Rev. Dr. BELKNAP. It has a great share of originality and abounds with genuine humour. It is continued down to the present time, and characterises those late political transactions which have caused so much uneasiness in America.

Sold by H. and P. RICE, Bookseller, No. 16, South Second Street, and No. 50, Market street.

June 26. §

Just Published,

And to be had of Messrs. Dobson, Campbell, Rice, Cary, and the other principal Booksellers in the city, price one dollar, twenty five cents, in boards,

New Views of the Origin of the Tribes and Nations of America.

By BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON, M. D.

June 20. *ot

45,000 pieces of Nankeens

250 boxes brown Havannah Sugars
Imperial Hyson Teas
17 tubs Quick Silver
Sail Canvas, No. 1 à 8
A large assortment of Nails, sharp and flat points
Queens Ware, well assorted in crates and hhds.
London Particular and India Market } Madeira Wines
Teneriffe Wine in hhds. and pipes
Bottled London Porter in tierces
Fine Yellow Paint, dry in casks
Writing Slates in boxes and bundles
A box of Ink Stands and Note Presses
Manchester Goods in chests
3 trunks black Sewing Silk
6 tons of Sheet Lead
Best Liverpool Coal, and
A quantity of Wine Bottles
For Sale by

Philip Nicklin, & Co.

June 24. 2tawtf

New Hat and Hosiery Store.

Just Imported,

In the ships William Penn and Star, from London, and now opening by

WILLIAM M'DOUGALL,

AT his new Hat and Hosiery Store, No. 134, Market street—

An elegant assortment of silk, cotton and thread Stockings
Silk, cotton and thread Gloves
Pantaloons, &c. &c.

Likewise, a handsome assortment of men's, women's, and children's fashionable Hats, suitable for the Season.

A considerable quantity of low and middle priced HATS assorted in cases, intended for country stores.

May 23. taw

To Let,

THE BUILDING now occupied by the BANK OF THE UNITED STATES. For terms enquire of Edward Garrigues, No. 39, Cherry-street.

N. B. Also a large, convenient Cellar in a good situation: Apply as above.

June 15 cotf

COTTON.

A few bales just arrived, for sale by

JOHN CLARK,

No. 55 North Water Street.

June 10. eotf.

Young Hyson Tea.

40 chests of a superior quality—Also, 100 do. of Hyson,

Imported in the *Woodrop Sims*, and for sale by the subscribers, corner of Second and Pine street.

C. Haight.

June 21. eotf

Davis's Law Book Store,

No. 319, *High-Street.*

GEORGE DAVIS,

BEING busied for some time past in preparations for removing into his present house, has been under the necessity of postponing until this day informing the gentlemen of the Bar generally thro' the United States, that his spring importation of law books is now arranged and ready for sale, on terms that he trusts will entitle him to the like preference he has experienced for several years past.

Catalogues, combining the most varied collection ever imported into this country, are printed and will be delivered on application.

June 27. 2aw 6w

LAW BOOKS,

Latest London and Dublin Editions.

H. & P. RICE, Booksellers,

No. 16, South Second, and No. 50, Market street,

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from London and Dublin, their spring importation, consisting of a variety of the latest and most approved Law Books, which, added to those already on hand, forms the most extensive collection ever offered for sale in this country. They therefore beg leave to notice, that from the nature of their connections in Dublin, they are enabled to sell Irish editions (as they have hitherto done) at the very lowest prices. The following are among the latest publications.

Vesey, jun'rs Reports in Chancery, 2 vols. Peake's Cases at Nisi Prius; Ridgeway's Reports in the time of Lord Hardwicke; Floyer's Proctors Practice in the Ecclesiastical Courts; Barton's Treatise on a Suit in Equity; Tidd's Practice of the Court of King's Bench in Personal Actions, 2 parts complete; Ward's Law of Nations; Cruise on Uses; modern Reports, 12 vols. London edition.

H. and P. RICE expect to receive by the first arrival from New-York the 6th vol. complete of Durnford and East's Reports, the 2d part of Gilbert's Law of Evidence by Lofft, and a number of new publications.

June 26.

Jay's Instructions.

On MONDAY last, was published,

By SNOWDEN & M'CORKLE,

No. 47, *North Fourth Street,*

And to be had of the principal BOOKSELLERS,

No. V,

Of the History of the United States for 1796, *&c.*

This and the preceding number present the public with a copy of JAY'S INSTRUCTIONS, a performance anxiously concealed by the Executive from the House of Representatives, and the contents of which have excited the most ardent curiosity.

This number likewise contains some *singular* and *authentic* papers relative to Mr. Alexander Hamiltrn, late Secretary of the Treasury. No greater proof can be given of the value which he has attached to their *suppression*, than the following anecdote.

"During the late canvass for the election of a "President, Webster, in his Minerva, gave a hint, "that Mr. Hamilton would be an advisable can- "didate. A person in this city, who chanced to "see this newspaper, wrote immediately to a cor- "respondent in New-York. The letter desired him "to put himself in Mr. Hamilton's way, and in- "form him, that if Webster should, in future, print "a single paragraph on that head, the papers refer- "red to were, instantly, to be laid before the world. "*The message was delivered to Mr. Hamilton, and the* "*Minerva became silent!*"

June 24. taw2w

This Day is Published,

And sold by H. & I. KAMMERER, jun. No. 24, *North Third-street, also, by Mr. HENRY SWEITZER, No.* 85, *Race-street,*

(Price half a Dollar neatly bound)

The Man of real Sensibility;

Or, *The* HISTORY OF SIR G. ELLISON.

Founded on Fact.

☞ The elegant Edition of the *Elements of Morality*, in two vols. illustrated with twenty copper-plates, may also be had as above, price, full bound and gilt, two dollars and fifty cents.

H. & I. K. junrs. have on hand a quantity of No. 1 and 2 Writing Paper.

City of Washington.

SCHEME

Of the Lottery, No. II,

For the Improvement of the Federal City.

A magnificent dwelling-house & cash 30,000, are			20,000 dollars, 50,000
1 ditto	15,000	& cash 25,000	40,000
1 ditto	15,000	& cash 15,000	30,000
1 ditto	10,000	& cash 10,000	20,000
1 ditto	5,000	& cash 5,000	10,000
1 ditto	5,000	& cash 5,000	10,000
1 cash prize of			10,000
2 do.	5,000 each, are		10,000
10 do.	1,000		10,000
20 do.	500		10,000
100 do.	100		10,000
200 do.	50		10,000
400 do.	25		10,000
1,000 do.	20		20,000
15,000 do.	10		150,000
16,739 Prizes.			
33,261 Blanks.			
50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars,			400,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hôtel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

§. Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry.

mwf

C. E. Whitlock,

DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Philadelphia and its vicinity, that he continues to perform all operations on the Teeth; supplies the deficiencies of nature with artificial or real teeth, in all the various modes of fixing—Cleans, files, regulates, extracts, and fills decayed teeth with gold or lead, &c. &c. He waits upon Ladies and Gentlemen at their houses, and will be happy to receive their commands by note, at Mrs. FINCH's, No. 68 north Eighth street, or at his house, next to the Black Horse Tavern, on the Frankford road.

	Dollars.
Scaling and cleaning	5
Artificial teeth, with enamel, per tooth,	5
Do. in gold sockets or screws	7
Natural teeth with ligatures	7
Do. on gold or ivory sockets, or gold screws	10
Filing and curing away decay—each decay	1
Filling with gold	2
Do. with lead	1
Extracting (to the families who employ him as dentist)	1
Do. where not employed	2
Tooth powder of his own preparing	1
Brushes, best London manufacture	25 cents.

Regulating, &c. according to the operation.

*** C. WHITLOCK will sell the time of a Negro Man;—he is honest and sober, and has about 5 years and a half to serve. Enquire as above.

June 15 §3tthtf

Lancaster, Harrisburg Carlisle, Shippensburg and Sunbury

STAGES.

THE public are requested to take notice, that the partnership which has for some time subsisted between Mathias Slough of Lancaster, and William Geer, is now dissolved: but, not as M. Slough insinuates to the public without just cause; as will more fully appear by a letter on the subject from M. Slough to W. Geer, dated the 29th December last. a recital of which is not now deemed necessary. Any gentleman who wishes to be more circumstantially informed of the merits of this business, by applying to W. Geer may have the perusal of M. Slough's letter, and then can be at full liberty to determine whether or not W. Geer is not perfectly justifiable in attaching himself to any other person in the prosecution of the Stage conveyance from Philadelphia to Shippensburg, or any other place.

Now from the liberal and generous support the public were pleased to confer on the first effort in this business, William Geer, in conjunction with Messrs. Reily, Weed and Witmer, is determined to prosecute and carry it on, with every care, attention and dispatch that a zeal to oblige the public can possibly exert.

The above company, who are amply provided with carriages, horses, and every appurtenance to render the passage safe and commodious, inform those who wish to patronize and encourage the undertaking, that they can take their seats at George Weed's, the sign of the White Horse, Market Street, Philadelphia, on every Monday and Friday, to proceed to Lancaster, Harrisburg, Carlisle and Shippensburg. The fare as hitherto established.

For the further accommodation of the public, a Stage will start every Wednesday from the house of Samuel Elder, in Harrisburg, arrive at Sunbury in Northumberland county, every Thursday, and return from thence and arrive at Harrisburg every Saturday, so that passengers destined for Lancaster or Philadelphia, may proceed on Mondays.

WILLIAM GEER.

Lancaster, Jan. 27, 1797.

N. B. This Line of Stages starts from the house of William Ferree, in Lancaster, on every Tuesday and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, proceeding to the westward; and from the house of Mr. Samuel Elder in Harrisburg every Wednesday morning, on the same evening arrives at Patrick Cochran's in Shippensburg, and returns from thence on every Thursday: performing the same routine daily as in its tour from Philadelphia. mwf

A Cow Stolen

FROM the owner at the corner of Ninth and Arch streets. She is a deep red brindle with some white, about ten years old and very gentle. The person who secretes her had best turn her out, as, if legal evidence can be obtained, he may expect a rigorous prosecution. TWO DOLLARS reward will be given to any person who will deliver the Cow, or give such evidence against the person keeping her, that he may be convicted of the fact. Apply at

No. 218, *ARCH STREET.*

June 9. taw3w

William Blackburn,

LOTTERY AND BROKER'S OFFICE

No. 64 south Second street.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. II, which commenced drawing the 29th May, FOR SALE. The price of tickets will rise in proportion as the drawing advances, particularly on account of the five first drawn tickets, prizes of four thousand dollars each, on the last day of drawing.

Check Books kept for examination and registering, in the Canal, No. 2, City of Washington, No. 2, and Paterson Lotteries.

Also, tickets for sale in the Schuylkill bridge and Perkiomen Bridge lotteries, which will begin drawing in the course of the summer.

The business of a Broker in all kinds of Stock, Bills, Notes, Lands, &c. &c. transacted with the utmost attention.

June 2 tu&f

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE

Tracts of Land,

IN the county of Glynn and state of Georgia, will be sold by public sale, at eight o'clock on the evening of Tuesday the 27th day of June next, at the Merchants Coffee-House in this city, unless previously disposed of by private sale.

1st. 7000 acres on St. Simons Sound at the confluence of Frederica and Turtle rivers, adjoining the commons of the town of Brunswick, originally granted to John Howell, and within 6 miles of the Atlantic ocean.

2d. 25,000 acres on the head waters of a branch of the great Sattilla, originally granted to Ferdinand O'Neal.

3d. 50,000 acres on the waters of the little Satilla river, and of Buffaloe and Alexanders Creeks; the great Satilla road passes through these lands, which were originally granted to Ferdinand O'Neal.

4th. 50,000 acres on the great Satilla river, which are also intersected by a branch of the little Satilla, and were originally grated to Thomas Spalding.

It appears by authentic certificates from Thomas Davis, surveyor, and from Major Hopkins now residing in Philadelphia, that the body of these lands are not thirty miles from the ocean, and principally within tide water; that the Alatamaha is navigable for boats and rafts two hundred miles above, and for large vessels within ten miles of them; that they are chiefly first rate pine lands, producing timber equal in quality to any in the state of Georgia, possessing the same advantages of navigation. The abovementioned certificates, together with the patents, drafts, and other papers respecting the title, which is complete and unincumbered, are in the possession of the subscribers and may be seen by applying to Benjamin R. Morgan, at No. 41 Mulberry Street. The terms of payment will be one third cash, the remaining two thirds in good negotiable endors'd notes, payable in three and six months after the sale; a conveyance to be made to each purchaser on the payment of that moiety of the notes received from him which becomes first due.

THOMAS FITZSIMONS,
JEREMIAH PARKER,
BENJAMIN R. MORGAN.

Philadelphia, May 31, 1797. eodtf.

Georgetown Bridge Company.

Extract of an act passed by the Legislature of the state of Maryland on the 29th December, 1791, entitled, "An act for erecting a bridge over Potowmac river.

"*And be it enacted*, that the said directors or any two of them shall and may require any sum or sums of money in equal proportion from each and every proprietor, as may from time to time be necessary for carrying on the building of said bridge; and after giving three months public notice, it shall and may be lawful for the directors to sue for and recover in the name of the company such unpaid requisition, with all costs and charges incidental thereto, and legal interest thereon from the time the same should have been paid: And the neglect or refusal to pay any such requisition after public notice shall have been given at least for three months in all the newspapers herein before enumerated, shall have the effect to forfeit all preceding payments made on the share or shares so neglected or refused to be paid to the use and benefit of the company." mation of such of the stockholders as have not complied with the requisitions heretofore made—they are as follow: On the 1st November, 1795, 20 dollars, on the 10th May, 1796, 40 dollars; an the 20th July, 1796, 40 dollars; on the 1st September, 1796, 40 dollars, and on the 1st November, 1796, 60 dollars. Caution is now given that after the expiration of the time limited for the continuance of this advertisement (three months) the law will be carried into rigid and complete effect against all delinquents.

By order of the Directors,

WALTER SMITH, Treasurer.

Georgetown, May 1, 1797. 1aw3m

TO BE SOLD,

A valuable three story Brick House;

SITUATE in Lodge alley, next to the bank of Pennsylvania, the lot on which it stands, together with the vacant lot adjoining, which extends to Goforth-street. The house is about 50 feet in front on Lodge alley, and about 42 feet in depth, the adjoining lot is about 96 feet front on Lodge alley, and 42 feet on Goforth-street, being a street which leads from Chesnut-street and Carter's alley into Dock-street at the horse market. The house consists of ten lodging rooms, with six fire places, two dining rooms, one of them forty feet in length, the other about thirty-four feet, each containing two fire places, two parlours and a large kitchen, with extensive cellars under, and garrets over the whole, a privilege of a vacant lot of ground to the eastward between this house and the bank, a pump of excellent water in the yard, a handsome piazza fronting the vacant lot, and a frame stable and dwelling house on Goforth-street. The premises no w rent for £.318 per annum. To be sold clear of all incumbrances.

For terms apply to *John Clement Stocker.*

April 20 3awtf

JOHN CRAIG

HAS just imported from Rotterdam, via St. Thomas, and for sale on reasonable terms by the package

Platillas Royal
Haerlem and German linens
Rouens
Post and Pro Patria Paper
Wafers
Quills
Cziers for Hoops, in Bundles
Coffee bags

He has also for Sale,

Best Red Clover Seed
Old Madeira Wine, fit for immediate use
Teneriffe Wine of first and second Quality
Coffee in Bags and Hogsheads
Jamaica Spirits
Connecticut Turpentine Soap
Window Glass
Two Trunks of best Patent, Silk and Cotton Hosiery

April 18. 4aw